### Children and the "Great White Plague."

Prof. Hoff's Cure for Consumption Saves Many Young Lives.

A little girl in Lowell, Mass., was On her cheek was the red spot that has always been looked upon as the

To see the young and trustful-the

children in whose breasts have just begun to blossom hopes of useful

lives and a faint glimmering of life's

perplexing problems-begin to with-

er under the touch of the great white plague is the most pitiful

thing that comes to parents.

scal of the consumptive's fate. The child's doctor said that no medicine yet devised by man could benefit her. The mother must patiently await the end, each day adding its weight to her heart's burden.

But the newspapers going into Lowell told of the discovery made in Vienna. They told of the wonderful cure of Frederick Hammann, the celebrated New York consumptive, who was sent to Vienna at the expense of the New York American and Journal, and was cured by Prof. Hoff,

And now that same mother tells of another cure: American Bureau, Bendiner & Schlesinger, Third Avenus and 10th Street, N. T.:

Kindly send me two bottles of Prof. Hoff's Consumption Cure. Our little girl is now cured, while last May our dector said no medicine could help her and that she would live only a short while. We have had it now six months, and the doctor now says that her lungs are all right. I am also getting the medicine for catarrh, and hope to be as successful in curing it as we were with consumption.

MRS. W. ENGLAND, 236 Hale St., Lowell, Mass.

It is the growing prevalence of consumption among children that has made thinking persons believe more than ever that it was not a part of the great scheme of creation to have this dreadful disease placed on earth to strike indiscriminately among the young and the old, without a cure being placed within easy reach, if man could but discover it.

In some cases from one to three bottles have checked the malady. Of course, cures are not to be expected so shortly every time. This gentleman

American Bureau, Bendiner & Schlesinger, Third Avenue and 10th Street, N. T.:

I have used two bottles of Prof. Hoff's Cure and I cannot express my gratitude for it. It certainly is a wonder.

A. M. KREPP, Fairmount, S. C.

How bronchitis may draw down your weight and vitality and how Hoff's cure will build both up in a short season are here shown:

American Bureau, Bendiner & Schlesinger, Third Avenue and 19th Street, N. Y.:
Please send me one bottle of Prof. Hoff's Cure for Bronchitis. I commenced
taking it in October; at the time weighed 37 nounds, now I weigh 10714.
WILHELMINA SPATH, 1234 N. Missouri Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Another symptom of returning health, when the Hoff Cure begins its

work, is the recovery of the appetite promptly:

Some people go to New Mexico hoping the climate may cure them.

Any general practitioner can recognize that feeling of weariness and languor, sensitiveness to cold and exertion, which are the forcrunners of the first stages of consumption. It is at this stage that Professor Hoff's treatment gives immediate results. Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma and the various forms of Catarrh require but a few weeks' treatment.

In the second and third stages, where the foregoing symptoms are accompanied by night sweats, chills, fever, hemorrhages, loss of flesh and swelling of legs and feet, and in the case of women, especially young girls blossoming into womanhood, the interruption of womanly functions, the remedy produces the same beneficial results, and in all cases a marked and decided improvement is immediately noticed.

In a few days the fever, as well as the insomnia, disappears, and increase of weight is the most conspicuous sign of improvement. Cure upon cure of cases pronounced hopeless are daily reported, and physicians and sanitariums throughout the country have discarded creosote and adopted

Asthma and bronchial affections—even severe coughs—are cured as effectually by the remedy as is consumption. Sometimes, when the diagnosis has not fully established the nature of the disease, the Hoff Cure has successfully diagnosed it by working a cure.

Professor Hoff desires his cures to be in the hands of every sufferer. It is humanity's medicine. The prescription is compounded in accordance with Prof. Hoff's directions and sent out by the American Bureau at Third Avenue and 10th Street, New York, at \$1.00 per bottle. For greater convenience the remedy may be had at the same price from the well and favorably known firms mentioned below.

The triangular trade mark of the American Bureau of Professor Hoff's Cure must be on the label, and this is the guarantee to the purchaser that it is the exact prescription used by Prof. Hoff at Vienna.

A 64-page book, containing complete descriptive treatise on the Professor Hoff Cure, and accurate reports of several hundred cases, is mailed free on application or may be obtained by calling at the well-known druggists named below.

IMPORTANT—Other Hoff cures not bearing this triangular trade mark are not the authentic preparation authorized by the American Bureau.

You can obtain the genuine Hoff Cure at most drug stores. The great body of honorable druggists do not stoop to substitution by selling something "just as good" that means more profit to them. The grenuine Hoff Cure can always be procured of the

Raboteau & Co., 700 N. Broadway. Johnson Bros., Broadway and Franklin Ave. Lindell Drug Co., Sixth and Washington Ave.



To TEXAS, OKLAHOMA AND THE TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8th.

TICKET OFFICES: S. E. Corner Eighth and Olive



### HE IS WORTH \$250,000, BUT CANNOT SPEND IT.

A. J. Stephani, Convicted of Killing Man, Is Wealthy and in Dannemora as Insane-Has Cash in Banks and Longs for Chance to See Europe-Alive, He Is Classed as Dead, and While He Can Be Sued in the Courts He Cannot Himself Sue.



EPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, Dec. 5 .- Alphonse J. Stephani is without doubt the wealthiest "dead" man in New York State, and he probably ntire world is concerned.

dead, but actually he is very much alive. He has plenty of money, but he is not in position to spend it. He may long for ny luxury without being able to obtain it, while his funds continue to accumulate. When the average man dies in the eyes of the law his property immediately goes to others—either according to the terms of his will or by a distribution among his

With Stephani it is different, for while ne has become civilly dead he continues to hold his property, and his heirs may not have a chance to enjoy it for many years. He was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Clinton G. Reynolds, a prominent attorney, in this city in May, 1850. He was sentenced to life imprisonment and sent to Sing Sing. He has since been transferred to the insane asylum connected with the Clinton prison at Dannemora, N. Y.

Physicians at Sing Sing certified to his insanity, and those in charge of the institution at Dannemora agree that he is hopelessly insane, despite his apparent rational spells and his excellent financial judgment. He seems very shrewd, but he is declared to be a victim of paranoia, and to be mentally unsound upon various propositions.

HAS MANY PRIVILEGES. With Stephani it is different, for while he

HAS MANY PRIVILEGES. He is able to obtain certain privileges in the asylum because he is unquestion-ably more rational than most of those confined with him, but he could not spend his income even if he could get it, and

his income even if he could get it, and his income even if he could get it, and when a reporter interviewed him he complained bitterly because his interest on certain bonds had not been sent to him in person since he was transferred to a prison for the criminal insane.

Some few advantages he is able to obtain by his money, but not his liberty. When he was first charged with murder his mother spent thousands in trying to clear him. She retained the late William F. Howe of the firm of Howe & Hummel to defend him. The only possible plea was insanity, as the crime had been brutal and premeditated.

Had the defense been established to the satisfaction of the jury Stephani would have escaped. Mr. Howe succeeded to the point of raising a doubt in the minds of one or two jurors and the verdict was for murder in the second degree, involving, necessarily, a sentence to life imprisonment, where the higher degree would have sent the murderer to the electric chair.

Mrs. Stephani, the mother, hoped up to

have sent the murderer to the electric chair.

Mrs. Stephani, the mother, hoped up to the close of her life, about a year ago, that she would be able to obtain executive clemency for her son. She did not succeed in inducing a Governor to free him, but she did all in her power to make his imprisonment comfortable. She visited him in Sing Sing and communicated with him frequently. He had shown a great aptitude for business matters before his crime and he was able to assist her in advising investments, particularly of a speculative nature. He kept track of the Stock Exchange transactions, and his judgment proved excellent.

MOTHER MADE FORTUNE.

MOTHER MADE FORTUNE. Following his advice Mrs. Stephani made money for herself and for him, and when

Following his advice Mrs. Stephani made money for herself and for him, and when she died he was supposed to be worth at least \$250,000, possibly much more. He was transferred to the asylum at Dannemora, where he was certain to be more comfortable, as there is no necessity for hard labor, and he is now in a position to dispose of his time more or less as he sees fit, with the usual prison confinement and lack of luxuries.

To a reporter who went to Dannemora to see him. Stephani gave a remarkable interview, discussing affairs of the day, prospects of the stock market and his personal ambitions. What he most desires, of course, is to get away from the asylum. He would like to go to the South of Europe and to enjoy his money. He talks fluently and intelligently, and shows no outward indications of insanity.

Peculiar features of Stephani's position are explained by Abraham H. Hummell, legal partner of the late Mr. Howe. As one of the counsel for Stephani Mr. Hummel has had occasion to study the laws governing a man who is civilly dead and has found many peculiarities. Civil death relieves a man absolutely of certain duties and obligations, but not of others. He is responsible for all monies due under contracts, but he cannot contract new contracts, but he cannot contract new contracts, but he cannot contract new contracts, but he may not sue.

Stephani differs from any other life convict, through his wealth and through the resulting complications. His own story has a peculiar interest.

BY A. J. STEPHANI. Through the courtesy of Doctor R. B.

Lamb, superintendent of the institution, a reporter was permitted to talk with Stephani and hear his own story from his own lips. He was brought out of the dorm tory into an anteroom, where, always in the presence of an attendant, of course, he talked freely.

He is a man of medium height—about 5 feet 9—and would weigh about 130 pounds, although he is not as fieshy now as he was before he entered prison. His hair is quite gray—almost white—but his dark brown eyes are unusually clear and keen, and set as they are under black bushy eyebrows, give him a sharp, penetrating look. He has a pleasant voice, and although he speaks with a slight German accent, he has a good command of language. He has a wonderful memory.

"I was born in Philadelphia in 1885," said

Stephani. "My father was born at Mainz on the Rhine and my mother's people in Hamburg, Germany. My father's father was a Presiding Justice of an Appeal Court nearly 100 years ago in Mainz. My mother's father was Gotthelf Mochring, a physician of Philadelphia, Pa., and was born in Dantzic, North Prussia, in 1801, graduating from the University of Berlin in 1823.

"My mother was appointed executrix of father's will and I don't think she was ever entirely sane. She was 72 years old and partially paralyzed. She never made any accounting of the funds of the es-tates. Safe-deposit box No. 572, of the Safe-Deposit Company of the city of New York, at No. 140 Broadway, contained a large number of railroad stocks and bonds large number of railroad stocks and bonds of the estate. Daniel Dougherty, a lawyer of Philadelphia, Pa., went with my mother and opened that box in June, 1839 (so mother told me), and I have never been able to find out what became of the contents of that box—it was rented in my name. I used to ask my mother often when she visited me at Sing Sing. "What about that box?"

"She would reply: 'What do I know?"

That was all the satisfaction I could ever get.

"She would reply: "What do I know?" That was all the satisfaction I could ever ret.

"The box in the Safe-Deposit Company of the State of New York, at No. 35 William street, contains my legacy of \$10,000 in railroad stocks and bonds and other property of mine—in all about \$41,000.

"I have New York Central stock bought in the panic of May, 1883—I think it was then—at 96. I paid 108 for most of my Pennsylvania is a double-share stock—and that would be 54 for a single share. I have some of the old Harlem stock that I paid 255 for—it's worth 400 now.

"I have kept track of the stock market since I have been in prison. I subscribe regulary for the daily and Sunday Herald, and a fellow-prisoner gets another New York paper, and we exchange. I think the tendency of the market just now is going to be still lower. Take that United States Steel Company—I think that is going to grass. The common stock will be wiped out altogether sooner or later. Most of the common stock of the other recently formed industrials represents nothing but water. The American Ice Company is the only possible exception in the industrial line. There is no tariff on ice, either."

In reply to a question as to how he passed his time Stephani said:

FOOD DOESN'T SUIT HIM.

"The food here isn't very good—it isn't what Isn't work to the common stock will the stephani said:

"The food here isn't very good-it isn't what I am used to. Of course, I am able to buy some extras in the way of catables. I use every day a can of condensed milk that I buy with my own funds. We rise at 6 a. m. and eat breakfast at a quarter past seven. Breakfast donsists of coffee, one kind of breakfast foods, such as hominy, oatmeal or cornmeal mush-no cream or sugar. We have 'blackstrap,' or molasses, on our breakfast food. Lunch at half-past twelve consists of a siew-li's more like a thick soup-and bread. For supper, at a quarter of six p. m., we get bread and butter, tea and stewed prunes. At half-past six o'clock we must go to bed. In pleasant weather we can exercise each day for a short time in the yard in the lear of the hospital. I don't like it here as well as I did in Sing Sing. In Sing Sing I had a separate cell—here there are thirty of us in each dormlitory sleepiny side by side in s row of separate cots. No privacy and no place to keep my valuable papers or anything. I could smoke in Sing Sing and once in awhile get a little beer or wine to drink. Here we are not allowed to smoke and we are unable to get anything to drink except milk and water. Besides. Sing Sing is nearer New York and easier for my friends to visit me.

"My mother died a year ago in the San Remo Hotel. Seventy-fifth street and Eighth avenue, in New York City—Central Park West, I guess you call it now. I haven't been out since 1890. In my time, back in the eighties, there wasn't much of anything above Fifty-ninth street.

DISAGREEABLE INSINUATIONS.
"Cilnton G. Reynolds was a disagreeable man, always nagging me. He never sewhat I am used to. Of course, I am able to buy some extras in the way of eatables.

"Clinton G. Reynolds was a disagreeable "Clinton G. Reynolds was a disagreeable man, always nagging me. He never actually charged me with dishonesty as I remember, but he made most disagreeable in such as the first trouble I had with him was immediately after father died, in 1888, leaving his property, as I said before, to me, my mother to have a life interest in it. Father left me a legacy of \$10,000 cash outright, but mother, acting on the advice of Reynolds, refused to pay it to me for a year after father's death. I protested to Reynolds, refused to pay it to me for a year after father's death. I protested to Reynolds, and he said in his surly way. Well, you can wait.' I waited a year, and sgain went to see Reynolds. The Head found that my father, being in a foreign business, his executiry, was legally entitled to eighteen months in which to settle up the estate.

"I grew very angry, but said nothing to Reynolds. I went home and persuaded mother to pay me the \$10,000 legacy. She gave me four checks, aggregating that amount, payable to John H. Davis & Co. of Wall street, through whom I invested my money in stocks, as I told you. I put those stocks and bonds, together with my jewelry and other valuables and securities for all kinds, in all about \$41,000, in that the patient is not completely eared in a specified length of time to return the money paid without any curbal the patient is not completely eared in a specified length of time to return the money paid without any curbal the payaled without any curbal the money paid without any curbal the payaled without any curbal the payaled without any curbal the money paid without any curbal the money paid without any curbal the payaled in the payaled in the payaled without any curbal the payaled without any curbal the payaled in the pay man, always nagging me. He never ac-

taking expert testimony. Doctor Spitzka, Doctor Douglass (now dead) and Doctor Allan McLane Hamilton swore that I was insane. Doctor Carlos F. McDonald, Doc-tor Fowler, Doctor Peters and Doctor Petor Fowler, Doctor Peters and Doctor Peterson swore that I was sane, while Doctor Charles L. Dana swore that I was both sane and insane. How's that for expert testimony? I'm sane enough to be tried for murder, but I'm not only insane, but civilly dead, when it comes to getting the money that belongs to me. I don't suppose I'll ever get out of this place." Suphani said mournfully, as he looked out of the heavily barred window at the bleak, rocky, snowclad foothills of the Adirondacks and thought of a pleasant little cottage on the River Rhine, where he had hoped to end his days.

HAS MADE HIS WILL. "Who will get your property after your death, in case you do not get out of pris-

safe-deposit box, and it has never been opened but once since—that was in 1893, when Judge Ingraham (I think it was) is sued an order to open the box. They thought I was insane and that there might be nothing but a brick in the box. Pierrepont Edwards, president of the bank, opened the box, found everything all right, cut coupons for about three years from some Baltimore and Ohlo bonds, placed about \$2.00 in cash in the box and then reclosed it.

"When I returned from Europe in May, 1890, Reynolds heard I intended to take the contents of that box back to Enrope with me, so he caused the injunction to be served on me, as I told you before. It is a great pity that L had to come in contact with a man like Reynolds. If it had been a different man I would to-day be in Europe enjoying life in the way I like best—reading, traveling and horseback riding. I see by the newspapers you can go to Genoa by the Deutschland for \$75\$ first cabin. If I were on the outside I'd make that trip.

"Up to 1898, for eight years after I was taken to Sing Sing, the New York Central promptly paid me the dividends on my stock. I got the checks cashed and had money to buy many luxuries and reinvested some of the money in New York Central stock, paying 103. I've been a stockholder in the New York Central for sixteen or seventeen years. Then they found out I was 'civilly dead' and retired to send any more checks to me.

"The Pennsylvania paid me the dividends on their stock until I was' transferred from Sing Sing to this asylum. As soon as they saw I was in an asylum it was all up. They stopped, too.

"It hink the 'civiliy dead' law is unconstitutional. Other States do not have it.

"Think the 'civiliy dead' law is unconstitutional break on the ground of insanity

soon as they saw I was in an asyjum it was all up. They stopped, too.

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TRYING TO BREAK WILL.

"My mother made a will, which I am trying to break on the ground of insanity and undue influence.

"The Guaranty Trust Company are executors of my mother's will. Carter, Hughes, Rounds & Schurman of New York, as attorneys for myself and my uncle, have been trying for a year, so far without success, to get my money into my hands. I don't know who the trust company's attorneys are.

"Under the statute, upon an application for appointment of a committee for a life convict, you see, notice must be given to the convict. Mrs. Marie Hill, my mother's sister, a widow of about 60 years of age, who lives in Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, and who will be a beneficary to the extent of \$20,000 under my mothers will if it stands, is the only relative who has not waived notice of the application for a committee for me.

"I would give anything, almost, to get to New York and see my lawyers—and it is a shameful thing that you can't get a writ of habeas corpus except in a criminal proceeding.

"I want to go to Europe and live the rest of my life there quietly. I have money in banks at London, at Paris and at Frankfort.

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made it in 1890 before the shooting."

view not to mention the word murder. He invariably referred to his killing of Reynolds as "the shooting."

"Yes." he repeated. "I made a will in 1880 in favor of my uncle, Charles J. Stephani of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany. He is employed as subagent there by the Commercial Cable Company. I think it is valid. Of course, you cannot file a will for probate until after the testator is dead, but I think it will be found valid."

In talking with regard to Stephani's

# Holiday Gifts!

Do not overlook us when shopping for Christmas presents. We claim the largest selection

### In Furniture

Suitable for any part of the home from parlor to den. We have some specials in

## Carpets, Draperies Rugs

For the holiday season. Splendid values

We Show the Cheapest as well as the Finest.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures.

Georgia-Stimson Furniture and Carpet Co.,

616-618 Washington Avenue.

**Cured Through the Feet** 



Senator Chauncey M. Depew's Nebrasks double caused a stir at the Burlington station here, and for a quarter of an boys, who vociferously demanded a speech. Oddly, the Nebraska man's name is Christopher Depew, and his re-

"What's all this about?" inquired Mr.

"We want a little speech, Senator," was Unexpected Ovation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Omaha. Neb., Dec. 5.—United States not Chauncey, I'm Chris."

the response.
A smile came over his face and he exclaimed: "Same old trouble again. I'm

The Bi-Chemic Physicians Found It Utterly Impossible to Attend to the Crowds Applying Last Month for the \$10 Rate. They Have Unconditionally Extended the Offer for a Limited Time Only. All Persons Applying at Once Will Be Treated for \$10, Until Cured, Medicines Included. No Further Charge Will Be Made. Every Case Accepted Under a Positive Guarantee to Cure.

In giving the \$10 offer during the month of November the Bi-Chemic Physicians thought that they gave ample time for every one who desired to take advantage of it. But their experience during the closing days of the past month has taught them that they were mistaken. They were compelled to lengthen their office hours from early morning until late at night, but still they were unable to see all the patients applying for treatment. Many had to be turned away. The office facilities and strength of the Physicians were taxed to their fullest extent. Hundreds of letters have been received requesting that the offer be extended a few days longer, The Bi-Chemic Physicians feel that it

The Bi-Chemic Physicians feel that it would be manifestly unjust to extend the offer to a few and charge others a higher rate, consequently they have decided to make the following offer:

They will guarantee to treat all persons applying at their offices during this week for the nominal sum of \$10 until cured. That is, \$10 covers the entire cost of a cure, medicines included, and no further fee will be asked.

They furthermore agree that if the patient is not completely cured in a specified length of time to return the money paid without any quibbling or evasion.

The Bi-Chemic Physicians wish to make it emphatic that this offer must close and in order to get the benefit of it treatment must be commenced at once.

CATARRH AND ASTHMA. CATARRH AND ASTHMA.

Mrs. John Brenner, No. 326 North Eighth St., East St. Louis, Ill., was cured of a bad case of catarrh and asthma of twelve years' standing. In speaking of her case she said: "Dr. Powell has certainly found a specific for catarrh and asthma. My case has been a remarkable one, as I have suffered so long and have been treated by so many different physicians, and they were tnable to help me, but there is no doubt about the Powell treatment curing catarrh and asthma."



DR. JONATHAN POWELL.

BRONCHIAL CATARRH. BRONCHIAL CATARRH.

Mr. Harry Thomas, No. 1945 Trendley Ave., East St. Louis, Ill., was cured
of a bad case of bronchitis, which had extended into the lungs, and in speaking of
his case said: "My trouble started from a
cold which extended into my bronchial
tubes and lungs. I would take spells of
coughing and choking until I was completely worn out. I lost feel and strength
until I had to give up my position. After a
short course of the Powell treatment I am
completely cured. I can never say enough
in praise of the way they treated me."

Mrs. Mathew Smith, No. 822 South Taylor Ave., City, says: "I had suffered with pains in my back for about three years that would start in my spine and run up into my shoulders and at times would go down into my limbs until I would be so lame that I could not get up and down the stairs without sreat difficulty. I tried doctor after doctor and got no relief. They seemed to be pussled and couldn't understand the cause of my affliction. I was discouraged and forform when I went to the Powell Institute. They told me I had rheumatism and that they could cure me, and I/can now specify that they have kept their word. I was cured a year ago and am still well. I have gained 15 pounds and never felt better in my life."

Mrs. John Kutsman, 604 Summite ave., East St. Louis. says: "I had suffered for years with catarrh of the nose, threat and stomach. My stomach became so weak that it was impossible for me to eat solid food. The pain which I experienced was intense. Oftentimes I would cough so hard that I would vomit all that I had eaten. I had lost Z pounds in flesh and was a physical wreck. Under the Bl-Chemic Treatment my appetite is good, my head clear, my cough gone, and, in fact. I sm a new person in every respect. I cannot speak too highly of the Bl-Chemic Physicians."

HOME TREATMENT.

You can be cured by Dr. Powell's treatment in your own home. It is the most perfect method of home treatment yet devised. All that is necessary in order to begin a course is to send a description of case and to use a little care in giving symptoms.

The Powell Medical Institute. DR. JONATHAN POWELL, Founder DR. MEREDITH PERKUS.

201 ODD FELLOWS' BLDG., Minth and Olive Streets, ST. LOUIS, NO.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 to 6 p. m.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 a. m. to 12 m.